



Photo by Bob Bridges

Now, more than ever, our nation needs ROBERT KENNEDY

"Look at the world," Senator Kennedy has said, "through the eyes of the young slum dweller—the Negro, the Puerto Rican, the Mexican-American. The world is a hopeless place indeed.

"He is told that the Negro is making progress. But what does that mean to him? He cannot experience the progress of others, nor should we seriously expect him to feel grateful because he is no longer a slave. Or because he can vote or eat at some lunch-counter. For he compares his condition not with the past, but with the life of other Americans.

"The chances are that he was born into a family without a father—often as a result of welfare laws that require a broken home as a condition of help. His chance of dying in the first year of life is twice that of children born outside the ghetto. He goes to a school which teaches little that can help him in an alien world. His chances of graduating from high school are three out of ten. And if he does graduate there is only a fifty-fifty chance that he will have even the equivalent of an eighth-grade education. *The schools, bluntly, do not teach.*

"How overwhelming must be the frustration of this young man who finds himself locked in the slums, his education second-rate, unable to get a job, confronted by the open prejudice and subtle hostilities of a white world, and seemingly powerless to change his condition or shape his future. Others tell him to work

his way up as other minorities have done. But how is he to work? The jobs have fled to the suburbs, or been replaced by machines, or have moved beyond the reach of those with limited education and skills."

As Attorney-General and as a U.S. Senator, Robert Kennedy has been instrumental in the fight for full equality. In housing, in education, in employment. For a simple, just reading of Constitutional rights guaranteed all citizens.

It is, after all, no mistake that Lester Maddox said he would sooner have Fidel Castro as President of the United States than Robert F. Kennedy.

As a Senator, Kennedy has sponsored a bill demanding schools prove they are *teaching* to qualify for Federal funds; he sponsored an amendment which gave employment to 500,000 ghetto poor—and he admits this is "not more than a partial answer;" he has sponsored bill after bill to build a vast public/private housing program which would end slum housing. And as Attorney-General he stood as the symbol of the government's militancy against the oppressive ways of the old south.

But more than what he has given is what he offers. And he offers *hope*.

Robert Kennedy understands the problems of the poor. And he best understands how to move America to face those problems.

That is why Cesar Chavez supports him. And why John Lewis, one of the founders of SNCC, is stumping Indiana for him. And why he is perhaps the only white politician in America who could walk the streets of Watts and be met with cheers instead of violence. And why he could walk alone through the riot-torn, burned-out streets of our nation's capital.

"I need your help," Robert Kennedy told 10,000 Mexican-Americans in East Los Angeles, "because I believe all Americans can work together. Together we can destroy the slums. Together we can make ourselves a nation that spends more on books than on bombs, more on hospitals than the terrible tools of war, more on decent houses than on military aircraft.

"I want to see an America that guarantees dignity now. I want to see an America that guarantees that freedom, equality and hope are not empty abstractions, but realities. *Now.*"

And now we need *your* help.

Help us make Robert F. Kennedy President of the United States.

STUDENTS FOR KENNEDY

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(213) 937-6300.

1499 Market St., San Francisco.
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KENNEDY

PRECINCT MANUAL

**"These are not
ordinary times
and this is not an
ordinary election . . .
I need your hand
and your help."**



INTRODUCTION

A successful precinct campaign is the key factor in winning a primary election. Although the candidate's public appearances generate the excitement of the campaign and radio, television and newspapers provide the public awareness of the candidate and his stand on the issues, only the precinct worker can determine where the support of the people lies.

FINDING THE KENNEDY VOTE . . . BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Election Day is too late to determine which Democratic voters are supporting Senator Kennedy. It is the responsibility of the precinct worker to canvass his precinct thoroughly PRIOR to June 4th. Election day is reserved for the sole purpose of getting the Kennedy vote to the polls.

The following timetable is prescribed for the successful completion of that task:

May 18th to May 26th	First canvass of precinct	page 4
May 27th to June 3rd	Second canvass of precinct	page 5
June 4th	Election day	
	Get-Out-The Kennedy-Vote	page 6



ONLY 17 DAYS LEFT

TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Before you begin to canvass your precinct, you must be equipped with the proper tools. The Kennedy campaign provides all of the essential needs to walk your precinct.

Today, your campaign should include:

- a. the precinct kit folder with briefly outlined precinct instructions and a summary of voting and challenge procedures on the inside flaps.
- b. a sample walk sheet (page 3)
- c. the campaign manual
- d. an identification card
- e. sample precinct literature to be distributed
- f. a bumper sticker for your car
- g. a local area headquarters list.

You will pick up your actual walk sheet and a supply of literature at the local Kennedy headquarters which you indicated when you registered for the workshop.

BEFORE THE FIRST BELL. . . .

Regardless of your enthusiasm for getting into the field, be well-prepared before you begin to walk. Read all of the instructions. Read all of the literature that you will be distributing. If you have any questions, contact your local headquarters. Nothing makes a poorer showing than not knowing the answer to a simple question.

KNOW YOUR WALKING SHEET. . . .

Be sure that you fully understand the arrangement and use of the walking sheet. This single document is the key to the entire operation. Mark the sheet with care so that you won't become confused by it later.



KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT

PRECINCT NUMBER 1010

FIRST VISIT	REMARKS	SECOND VISIT	STREET	NAME OF VOTER	# DEMOS AT ADDRESS	PHONE
K T U O		K T U O	3570	GARY A. BAMBERG	2	
K T U O		K T U O	3572	SANFORD GLOTZ	1	

VOTER EVALUATION

- K - PRO KENNEDY
- T - TENDING TOWARD KENNEDY
- U - UNDECIDED
- O - OTHER CANDIDATE OR ANTI-KENNEDY

REMARKS

- B - NEED BABY SITTER
- R - NEEDS RIDE
- NH - NOT HOME
- W - WILL WORK

SAMPLE WALKING SHEET

More on the Walk Sheet. . . .

The precinct walk sheet is printed in numerical street order -- odd numbers on the left half; evens on the right. Only Democrats are listed on the sheet -- one name per family. "Number of Democrats" column indicates the number of Democrats with the same name living at that address.

CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE

Your voter evaluations are to be defined as follows:

- K Pro-Kennedy -- Actively volunteers that he wants Senator Robert F. Kennedy to be President.
- T Tending toward Kennedy -- The voter volunteers that he might, or probably will vote for the Senator.
- U Undecided -- The voter does not know who he will vote for in the primary; or, gives no indication of his intentions.
- O Indicates that he prefers another candidate or is anti-Kennedy

The remarks column should be filled in with the designated code, if applicable.

PHONE NUMBERS. . . .

Using your local telephone directory, look up the phone numbers for your precinct. You will find them a great time-saver if you get caught short on your second canvass, or late election evening.

Although phoning is better than nothing, it never replaces the effectiveness of a personal visit.

THE FIRST CANVASS. . . . MEETING THE VOTERS

Meeting the people in your precinct can be a very pleasant time. Most people are very friendly when you call on them. Your walking sheet tells you who the registered voters are at each address. Ask for them by name.



Each precinct worker will develop his own routine as he gains experience, but the following sample is provided for a basic starting point:

"Hello, Mr. /Mrs. _____, my name is _____ and I live over on _____. I'm the official Kennedy precinct worker for this precinct." At this point, hesitate. The average person will make some comment about your presence. Hand them the literature that you're distributing, telling them that you are supporting the Senator for the Democratic Primary which is being held on June 4th and hope that he can count their support also. Ask them if you can provide them with any other information concerning Kennedy, or, if they have any question about the election. In most cases, this is all that is necessary and the voter will give you a response which will be helpful to your evaluation.

WHY YOU ARE THERE

Make your initial contact as brief and to the point as possible. The chief purpose of your visit is to make an evaluation of the voters preference for the candidates. Contrary to general opinion, it is NOT the precinct worker's job to sell the candidate by debating the issues of the campaign. You represent the candidate, but you do not speak for him. Don't engage in an argument concerning the merits of the candidate or his stand on issues. Time wasted on trying to convert a hostile voter is not worth it. This time could be used to give favorably-disposed voters the information that they want.

AFTER YOU LEAVE

Even though you talk with the voter for a relatively short time, you will be able to make some judgment as to his inclination towards Kennedy. Circle the appropriate code letter on your walking sheet.

THE SECOND CANVASS

Before you begin to make your second round of visits, cross out the names of all voters who are supporting one of the other candidates. There is no need to clutter your walking sheet with people who have made a decision contrary to our candidate.

You want to visit only those voters who are pro-Kennedy, tending toward Kennedy, or undecided. Since this visit will probably be the last one before

Election Day, your impression of the voter's attitude will determine whether or not you will work on getting them to the polls on June 4.

Get a new piece of Kennedy campaign literature from the local campaign headquarters to give to the voters.

For pro-Kennedy people -- merely re-establish your acquaintance with them by reminding them to vote. Give the new literature to them. Ask whether they need any assistance in getting to the polls -- a ride or a babysitter. For example, rides to the polls may be in greater demand in the Los Angeles county precincts this year since the consolidation of precincts has made the polling places farther away than previous years.

For "tending toward Kennedy" and "undecided" voters, give a short talk asking if the Senator can count on their support at the polls on Election Day. If they indicate that they are now pro-Kennedy, continue with the "can I be of any assistance to you in getting to the polls" pitch which you give to the previously pro-Kennedy people.

Election eve.....

In preparation for election day, cross off your walking sheet all Democrats who were still undecided or whose choice you were not sure of.

AND NOW IT'S ELECTION DAY

Your walking sheet should tell you exactly who is going to vote for Kennedy. It is now your job to ensure that they get to the polls and vote.

HOW DO YOU KNOW WHO HAS VOTED? ? ? ?

Go to the polling place in the morning. Introduce yourself to the Inspector of the Election Board. Tell her that you are working on getting out the vote in that precinct and will be in and out of the precinct during the day. Become acquainted with the physical layout of the polling place. You will find an "INDEX OF VOTERS" near the entrance to the polling place. This list

will have the names, addresses and party affiliation of all persons who are eligible to vote at that particular precinct. Your walking sheet will have only the Democrats who can vote at that precinct.

You will see that those persons who have already voted have been crossed off the "INDEX OF VOTERS." The Election Board is required to cross off the names of those who have voted on an hourly basis until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE SECOND STEP IN GETTING OUT THE VOTE IS TO VOTE YOURSELF.

SITTERS AND RIDES

The third step is to ensure that all persons who wanted a ride to the polls or a baby sitter have been contacted with definite arrangements.

THE FINAL PUSH

The fourth step is started about 3:30 or 4:00 in the afternoon, or as soon after that time as possible. Take your walking sheet back to the polling place and cross off the names of your voters who have already voted.

Go to the pro-Kennedy, non-voters on your list and urge them to get to the polls before 8:00 PM. Stress the importance of their vote. Many people vote between 5 and 7 on the way home from work; therefore, do not be alarmed if you have a large list of people to contact. However, be persistent. Few people go to the polls after seven o'clock. This is the hour of your greatest effort. After eight, it's too late. Some voters will have to be asked several times before they get up enough energy to go and vote.

After you have visited them once in person, you can give them a phone call if they still have not voted. Don't substitute a phone call for a personal visit; it's just not as effective. One visit is worth several phone calls.

AFTER EIGHT

Once the polls have closed, your job has been completed. It is now time to relax while the election returns are tabulated.

Please return your precinct walking sheet to the nearest Kennedy headquarters. It will serve as a starting point for the November general election get-out-the-vote campaign.



W H Y K E N N E D Y ?

H I S E X P E R I E N C E A N D H I S R E C O R D

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WHY KENNEDY?

HIS EXPERIENCE AND HIS RECORD

BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE:

Senator Robert F. Kennedy was born November 20, 1925, the third son of Joseph P. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. He entered Harvard University in 1942. He left college to volunteer for the Navy and served from 1944 to 1946 as a navy seaman. After the war, he graduated from Harvard and the University of Virginia Law School.

Senator Kennedy is the only candidate in the California Democratic Primary who has tested executive experience. He was his brother's campaign manager in the Presidential election of 1960, and his closest advisor from that time on. His duties ranged from helping plan the war against poverty, to diplomatic missions in Asia and Africa, to reviewing the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, to playing a major role in the development of this nation's foreign policy and defense strategy. He was a major participant in establishing the Peace Corps and developing the Alliance for Progress.

At the time of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, Senator Kennedy, according to the late Adlai Stevenson, was, "the most influential man in the room" where the decisions were made on how to turn back the delivery of Russian offensive missiles in Cuba without risking war.

Former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon has said: "I had wanted an air strike...What changed my mind was Bobby Kennedy's argument that we ought to be true to ourselves as Americans, that surprise attack was not in our tradition. Frankly, those considerations had not occurred to me until Bob raised them so eloquently."

Former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara praised Senator Kennedy's "energy, courage, compassion and wisdom" during the crisis.

Senator Kennedy served as Attorney-General from 1961 to 1964, and was universally commended for the record he compiled. During his tenure, convictions in the organized crime area increased by 800%. As Chairman of the President's Council on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, he was the prime mover in developing

new programs to combat juvenile delinquency and help youthful offenders. The Washington Post wrote: "He has guided more important legislation through Congress than did any of his predecessors in the past 30 years."

VIETNAM:

Senator Kennedy was the first of the California candidates to call for a de-escalation of the war and the first to propose a concrete basis for an honorable settlement.

On May 6, 1965 (when there were only 52,000 American troops in Vietnam), he said: "The course of enlarging the war is contrary to the interests of the United States and to humanity's hope for peace. I believe that our efforts for peace should continue with the same intensity as our efforts in the military field."

On February 19, 1966 (there were still only 208,000 American troops there) he said: "A military victory at the cost of completely destroying South Vietnam would be a defeat for our larger purposes. A negotiated settlement means that each side must concede matters that are important in order to preserve positions that are essential. To admit the National Liberation Front to a share of power and responsibility is at the heart of the hope for a negotiated settlement."

On March 2, 1967 he said: "I propose that we test the sincerity of the statements by Premier Kosygin and others asserting that if the bombardment of the North is halted, negotiations would begin -- by halting the bombardment and saying we are ready to negotiate within the week. And, with an international presence replacing American forces, we should move toward a final settlement which allows all the major political elements in South Vietnam to participate in the choice of leadership and shape their future direction as a people."

His position is still clear and unequivocal: "Americans of all ages and colors and political beliefs are deeply desirous of peace in Vietnam and reconciliation here at home. To free their energies for progress at home, they want peace in Vietnam produced not by surrender of their side but by a negotiated settlement that realistically takes into account the need for all Vietnamese and only Vietnamese to determine the future of their own country. As we move toward a political resolution of the agonies of Vietnam, we can start to redirect our national energy and resources towards the vital problems of our own national community." (April 1, 1968)

He urges a settlement on the following basis:

1. De-escalate our military efforts in South Vietnam and concentrate on protecting populated areas so as to reduce immediately the destruction and the killings.

2. Insist that the South Vietnamese assume a greater responsibility in the military effort and draft 18 year olds while Americans at the same age are fighting and dying 10,000 miles from home.
3. Insist that the Government of South Vietnam broaden its base, eliminate corruption and institute major social reforms so that it can gain the confidence of the people it is supposed to govern.
4. Assure the National Liberation Front a genuine place in the political life of South Vietnam.
5. Stop the bombing of North Vietnam, while at the same time taking all the necessary steps to protect our troops in the South.
6. Negotiate with both North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front with the objective of arranging an immediate cease fire and then a permanent and honorable peace.

THE DRAFT:

Senator Kennedy has supported efforts to reform the Selective Service System to assure that the responsibility of serving in the armed forces is equitably shared by all young men. In 1967, he voted to reject the measure that extended the draft act for four years without making any of the changes recommended by many thoughtful critics of the present law, including the President's Advisory Commission on Selective Service.

Senator Kennedy would correct the present inequities by:

1. Upgrading the abilities of the thousands of volunteers who fail the entrance test by a few points.
2. Experimenting with a program that permits young Americans to satisfy their obligation in peacetime by alternative kinds of service, including service in the Peace Corps and VISTA programs;
3. Establishing national standards for deferments and exemptions so young men in every city, state, and income class are treated equally;
4. Changing the present method of drafting the oldest men first so that young men will have a clear knowledge at an early age, before they take a job or begin their education, of what their draft obligation is and when it will come;
5. Correcting immediately, by Executive Order, the present system, under which college graduates and graduate

students will be drafted in unfairly large numbers this Fall, by allowing Draft Boards to select from the draft-eligible pool by random selection rather than by age.

6. Assuring that induction is never used as a way to suppress free speech.

CIVIL LIBERTIES:

Anthony Lewis, in the New York Times, assessed Robert Kennedy's record as Attorney General as follows:

"Kennedy did more than any of his predecessors for the poor man charged with crime, acting to assure him free counsel and release without onerous bail and a fair opportunity to prepare his defense. He made the first real effort in years to bring the FBI and its powerful director, J. Edgar Hoover, under effective direction."

The Washington Post editorialized:

"He is entitled to a high mark for dedication to his task, for a forward-looking concept of criminal law, and for a burning desire to see that justice was done."

This record as Attorney General included:

- Making the right to counsel a reality for the poor by sponsoring and getting through Congress the Criminal Justice Act of 1964.
- Combatting government censorship by advising President Kennedy to veto an act permitting the Washington D.C. police to seize allegedly obscene material without a hearing, and removing Post Office restrictions on the receipt of literature from abroad.
- Severely limiting wiretapping by proposing legislation to prohibit it except with court approval upon application of the Attorney General or a state or local chief prosecutor under rigid limitations. The New Republic and the New York Times endorsed this legislation, but it was not supported by his opponent in the California primary who favored more permissive legislation.
- Organizing with the Vera Foundation a National Conference on Bail Reform to improve and liberalize the bail system throughout the country.
- Consistently opposing restrictions on the right to travel.

As Senator, he has continually supported civil liberties legislation; thus he:

- Voted to abolish the Subversive Activities Control Board.
- Voted for Senator Morse's amendment to strike Title III from the District of Columbia Crime Bill because it overruled the Supreme Court's Mallory decision and allowed the police to detain suspects for questioning without presenting them before a magistrate to determine whether there was probable cause for an arrest.
- Opposed Senator Dirksen's attempt to overrule the Supreme Court's decision prohibiting prayers in the public schools.
- Co-sponsored with Senators Clark and Javits bills to abolish loyalty oaths as requirements for student loans or medicare assistance.
- Opposed Senator Dirksen's proposed constitutional amendments to reverse the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision.
- Voted to prohibit states from imposing a poll tax. (His opponent voted to maintain the tax.)

CIVIL RIGHTS:

Robert Kennedy was the chief architect of the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 and was instrumental in getting it through Congress. As Senator, he fought for the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and for the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Under his leadership the Justice Department vigorously enforced court ordered desegregation and brought suits to vindicate Negro voting rights. With the aid of such assistants as Burke Marshall and John Doar, he personally led the fight to enroll James Meredith in the University of Mississippi. He has shown he understands the prime causes of riots and civic unrest: lack of jobs, inadequate housing and education. He has the respect of all sides to the controversy and has specific proposals to solve these problems.

He has said on this subject:

"The great challenge before us is to give every Negro the same opportunity as every white man to educate his children, provide for his family, live in a decent home, and win human acceptance as well as economic achievement in the society of his fellows." (San Francisco, California, August 4, 1967)

"Our goal is to put an end to a society where a man wears his color as a badge of inferiority; and it is to move toward a society where men may exercise their rights as citizens without fear of official hostility or violence." (On the Senate Floor, February 5, 1968)

POVERTY:

Senator Kennedy has done more than any other public official to bring the facts about poverty to the conscience of the American people. He has been the spokesman for America's 600,000 Indians in the quest for better conditions. He has been through the migrant workers camps, the urban ghettos, the hollows of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, the tenant shacks of the Mississippi Delta, and the Mexican-American farm communities in California. To solve these problems of poverty he has offered legislation to encourage private industry to locate in poverty areas, thus creating jobs for the unemployed, and to build better housing in poor neighborhoods.

He has said about poverty:

"In a country which will produce more than \$700 billion of wealth this year, where \$60 billion will be spent on defense, and where individuals spend \$3 billion annually on dogs, we are devoting less than \$2 billion to help eliminate American poverty. The War on Poverty is one war where success demands immediate escalation." (Berkeley, California, October 22, 1966)

"A major tool in the effort to eliminate poverty must be to create new jobs and train men to fill them. For we must replace the costly and degrading welfare system with one under which men may work in dignity to support their families. That is why I have supported the Emergency Employment and Training Act to create 2,400,000 new jobs for the hard-core unemployed during the next four years - half in the public sector and half in the private sector. That is why I introduced a bill in Congress to create a mechanism by which private enterprise will be encouraged through tax incentives to invest in business projects in slum areas." (Adopted from several speeches.)

CITIES:

Senator Kennedy has been the major sponsor of legislation to create jobs and improve life in the slums by giving private enterprise tax incentives to locate plants in poverty areas and invest in low income housing. He inspired and helped organize the most important Negro self-help project in America, the Bedford-Stuyvesant project, in the country's most populous black community. Newsweek magazine calls it "the most sweeping and comprehensive rehabilitation effort ever brought to bear on a single American community." Community residents work out their own program for jobs, housing rehabilitation, and educational advancement with financial help furnished by the Government and some of America's largest corporations.

Senator Kennedy is the only candidate with a comprehensive, well thought-out program for the cities:

1. An emergency employment program to put the jobless to work on important public tasks, building the homes and schools and clinics that are so urgently needed, and working at new careers in public service.
2. Tax incentives to stimulate private industry involvement in the task of rebuilding our cities and providing employment to the unemployed of the black community and the barrio.
3. New forms of neighborhood organization, controlled by the residents of the area, working in conjunction with private enterprise and government to rebuild and upgrade the physical, social, and economic life of the community.
4. Welfare reform so that those unable to work can obtain help; so that a man need not leave his family in order for his children to obtain assistance, so that assistance is not conditioned on degrading procedures and investigations; so that national minimum standards for assistance are adopted to provide a nationwide plan of security for those in need.
5. Development of a more efficient health care system in order to provide better quality care through a network of neighborhood clinics and new kinds of health manpower.
6. Improved education through increased community participation in making educational policy, improved teacher training, and experimentation with model school systems and private enterprise involvement in the educational process.

HOUSING:

Senator Kennedy proposed in 1967 a major new program of tax incentives to private industry to build and rehabilitate housing for low-income families in urban areas. The bill would give control to the cities and neighborhood residents; require the Department of Housing and Urban Development to ensure that projects serve the social welfare of the area; and encourage tenant associations to manage and ultimately own their own housing. The purpose of the bill is to utilize the enormous resources of private industry in meeting the serious shortage of sound low-priced housing.

He has supported the creation of a separate Department of Housing and Urban Development; efforts to fund rent supplements for low-income families; the model cities program to give extra funds for comprehensive programs in low-income neighborhoods; the Rat Control and Extermination Program; and the open housing sections of the 1968 Civil Rights Act. His amendment to the Housing Act of 1965 allowed public housing allocations which were

not used by the particular city to be switched to another city which could use them.

He has said:

"If we would begin to eliminate slums or even to slow down their further growth, if we would begin to restore the cities' fading tax base, if we would begin to change a situation in which 14,000 American children are treated for rat bites each year, then we must build and rehabilitate far more housing units in the cities - at a price which their residents can afford to pay." (United States Senate, July 13, 1967)

"I would increase substantially the rent supplement and model cities program which provide direct government assistance to upgrade slum housing. I also introduced a bill in the Congress to bring about a partnership of government and private enterprise to bear on the problems of slums by encouraging private builders, through tax incentives, to construct low-cost housing." (News-letter, December 1967)

URBAN RIOTS:

Senator Kennedy has spoken out forcefully and specifically about the riots which have struck American cities:

"We must make it unequivocally clear by word and deed that this wanton killing and burning cannot and will not be tolerated. Those who lead others to burn and kill must feel the full force of the law."

"But law enforcement is just the beginning. Punishment is not prevention. We must reject the counsel of those willing to pass laws against violence, while refusing to help eliminate rats, and who ignore the monstrous disproportion of spending billions for the freedom of others while denying our own people. If any man claims the Negro should be content or satisfied, let him say he would willingly change the color of his skin and go to live in the Negro section of a large city. For those who find repression more congenial than justice and anger more popular than compassion - let them go their way. It is not ours." (Berkeley, California, October 22, 1966 and San Francisco, California, August 4, 1967)

He has said recently that "police should use only the minimum amount of force necessary to preserve order; shooting and killing is not the way to control riots."

Robert Kennedy has gone into Negro ghettos where tension was high. He spoke in Indianapolis and walked the streets of Washington shortly after Dr. King's death. Jimmy Breslin of the New York Post commented:

"There are in this nation of 200 million people, only two white men with national political names who can go into a black neighborhood and have the liking and trust of the people. Robert Kennedy is one; John Lindsay is the other."

HEALTH:

Senator Kennedy has pushed for new thinking to reduce costs and improve the quality of health care. He has stated that "something must be done to reverse the trend under which medical costs have gone up 20% in the past 3 years and Hospital costs up 40% in the past 2 years." He is particularly interested in applying advances in the science, engineering and business fields to medicine, as, for example, developing memory banks and computerized data systems so that doctors throughout the country - in city slums and rural areas - can have immediate access to the latest medical knowledge and techniques.

He has said:

"Our system of health care in the United States is understaffed, overburdened and, as it is presently structured, wholly inadequate to supply decent medical attention for all Americans. And the cost of this defective system is spiraling, rapidly pricing medical care out of the reach of thousands of Americans. The root cause of this cost explosion is that our out-moded and rigid structure of health care simply cannot meet the demands for decent medical attention. Health care is provided in the costliest facility - the hospital, and by the costliest resource - the doctor. We must drastically revamp our medical resources, taking among others the following measures:

"First, we must use sub-professional aides and technicians to perform many functions now done by the doctors. In doing so we shall establish new careers for many people and tap new resources for our health manpower system.

"Second, we must decentralize medical care from large, impersonal hospitals to smaller neighborhood medical centers, and thereby develop an emphasis on preventive care instead of treating crises when it is too late to prevent them.

"Third, we must reorient our medical schools to train new kinds of health manpower and involve themselves in the community. We must also provide the funds so that our medical schools can train the doctors we need for the future." (Bronx, New York, November 19, 1967)

EDUCATION:

Senator Kennedy fought for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and has consistently voted for increased appropriations for education. But he is acutely aware that more money alone is not the answer. He has said:

"The quality of public education in many parts of our country is nothing short of a national disgrace. We should develop better trained, more flexible and imaginative teachers and pay them the higher salaries which they would deserve. We must institute new teaching techniques and procedures so as to provide for individualized attention which will enable pupils to advance at their own rate of development. We must encourage greater community participation in the making of educational policy and facilitate the creation of model school systems on a demonstration basis, by analogy to the TVA yardstick principle. We should assist schools to become true community institutions open 24 hours a day with programs for students of all ages. And we should stimulate private enterprise involvement and experiment in the process of educating our children."

"Higher education must be of the finest quality and available to all who can benefit from it if our nation is to prosper. Our great universities must be kept strong, adequately financed and, above all, independent from political pressures. A university can be effective only if its faculty and students are completely free to discuss and explore their ideas without fear of recrimination." (Adapted from various speeches).

Senator Kennedy has a specific program under which the federal government can improve education. It is:

1. Full funding for existing federal education programs -- appropriation of all the funds authorized for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has never been requested, and the budget request for college construction is down 83% from last year.
2. Federal insistence on more effective measurement, through testing and observation, of what federal education programs are accomplishing.
3. Increased emphasis on educational research and development -- only one half of 1% of all of our nation's education spending goes to research and development.
4. New teacher-training programs to develop teachers who are fully responsive to contemporary needs, and substantial increases in teacher salaries, so that we can attract teachers of the caliber we need.
5. Greater participation by teachers in the professional decisions in education, including educational policies, curriculum matters, the use of federal funds for educationally-deprived children, and the conditions under which they work.
6. Federal encouragement of innovation at the local level -- for example, to develop new teaching procedures involving more individualized instruction.

7. Encouragement of closer relationships between the schools and the communities they serve, through decentralization and increased community participation in educational policy and employing educational personnel.
8. Incentives to stimulate expansion of schools into centers for other community activities, such as health, adult education and recreation.
9. Use of local neighborhood residents as classroom and playground aides, to improve school-community relations and to provide new occupational opportunities.
10. Creation of experimental elementary and secondary schools not run by traditional administrative methods -- model schools -- both as a means of encouraging innovation and as a yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of our schools.
11. Substantial expansion of the Head Start program, now providing full-year school training to only 10% of the educationally deprived children between ages 3 and 5.
12. Expansion of programs providing aid to higher education and the development of new measures bringing the chance for higher education to every American, regardless of economic well-being. Expansion of such programs as work-study, cooperative education, and Upward Bound; expansion of student loans; establishment of new community colleges in the ghetto areas of large cities and in rural areas, to bring education directly to those who have not had adequate access to it.
13. Development of new programs to enable adult workers to increase their skills and to obtain increased opportunities for better work at better pay - adult basic education programs now reach only 2½% of those who need them.

WELFARE:

Senator Kennedy has been a consistent critic of the effect of the welfare system in damaging family life and an equally consistent advocate of welfare reform.

His position on welfare is intimately related to his proposals on jobs and education - he believes that jobs, not welfare, are the path to dignity and family stability, and to avert spiraling welfare costs as well. Robert Kennedy has been one of our nation's most articulate and perceptive observers of the damage the welfare system has done to giver and recipient alike. He has proposed a total program - jobs and economic development and welfare reform - to deal with the crisis which traditional approaches have failed to resolve. But he has been equally

emphatic that there will always be some who cannot work or are not in a position to work. Assistance must be provided for them -- adequate assistance based on one, and only one, principle: need.

In 1967 Congress considered, then ultimately passed, a series of restrictive and regressive welfare amendments which allowed states to force mothers with children to go to work even though the children need care at home, and placed a ceiling on federal assistance for children even though more children may come to need assistance. Senator Kennedy led the fight against those harsh amendments, successfully modifying them on the Senate floor, only to see the House-Senate Conference re-adopt them. He then voted against the conference report when it came back to the floor. This year he has introduced legislation to repeal the 1967 restrictions.

Senator Kennedy proposes on welfare:

1. Repeal the 1967 amendments which a) freeze federal aid for dependent children; b) require that mothers with small children leave home and go to work; c) restrict aid to dependent children of unemployed fathers.
2. Enact a mandatory program of aid to dependent children whose fathers are unemployed and living at home (now implemented in only 22 states), and thereby repeal the man-in-the-house rule which has caused family after family to break up so children can obtain assistance.
3. Enact federal minimum standards for welfare assistance to assure a floor of security for every citizen in need.
4. Raise the earnings incentive enacted last year so wages do more than essentially replace welfare payments and more welfare recipients will thereby be encouraged to go to work.
5. Make assistance available to men who work but do not earn even subsistence pay.
6. Assure a full and fair hearing before welfare assistance is cut off or refused.
7. Simplify the process of applying for welfare to minimize degrading interrogations and investigations.
8. Encourage the formation of client and advisory councils to assist in making the system responsive to recipients' needs and concerns.
9. Provide simplified handbooks to welfare recipients so they know the services that the law entitles them to.

10. Employ more recipients and neighborhood residents as case aides and expeditors to help obtain help and service.
11. Encourage decentralization of administration in large cities and sparsely populated rural areas so help and assistance is easily available through neighborhood or area centers to those in need.

CRIME:

Robert Kennedy has been an effective law enforcement official who also understands that law enforcement is no substitute for alleviating the conditions which cause crime, and that efficient law enforcement at the expense of civil liberties is ultimately destructive of a system of ordered liberty.

Thus Robert Kennedy's four years as Attorney General were years of effective prosecution and years of pace-setting work for the rights of the indigent; years of diligent action against those who organize to prey upon individual citizens and years of creative effort to develop new strategies to alleviate poverty.

As Attorney General, Robert Kennedy enlarged and strengthened the organized crime section of the Department of Justice and unified the theretofore fragmented efforts of federal law enforcement against organized crime. He proposed, and Congress adopted, a wide range of important anti-racketeering legislation. The Washington Post commented in 1964 that as Attorney General, "he has made the Federal Government, for the first time, a vigorous enemy of organized crime." A recent article in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science said with relation to organized crime that "the extraordinary political courage of Senator Robert Kennedy, when he was Attorney General, represents the kind of story that will never be known in all its ramifications."

As chairman of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency in 1963 and 1964, he led efforts to deal with the increasing rate of crime among youths. While Attorney General, he also instituted a system of half-way houses for Federal prisoners to help in the process of readjustment to society.

As Senator, he co-sponsored bills to provide comprehensive assistance to state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, to establish a national institute to carry out research relating to crime, to start regional academies to educate and train workers in criminal justice agencies, and to control the sale of firearms.

Senator Kennedy has said the following about our nation's efforts to deal with crime:

"The fight against crime is urgent not only for the preservation of our property and safety, but also to enable us to

continue as a nation which honors personal freedom and security. It is a fight which can be won. We must make available the funds necessary to give our police the best possible techniques of crime prevention and detection. And, we must put more policemen on the streets - almost no large-city police force is adequate in size." (Buffalo, New York, January 16, 1968).

"Over the long run, reducing crime involves the building of a society in which people do not want to and do not feel the need to violate the law - a society where self-respect and self-esteem are not commodities reserved for the economically advantaged." (Columbia Law School, January 19, 1967).

PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT:

Robert Kennedy feels strongly about preserving our natural resources and outdoor recreation areas as well as reducing pollution in our populated areas. He believes that beaches, rivers, mountains, and forests should be maintained for the enjoyment and recreation of the people; not despoiled by commercial interests or polluted by unregulated usage. He advocates crash programs to save our large cities from becoming overwhelmed by air and water pollution. He has:

- supported increased federal assistance to local communities for programs to control pollution;
- encouraged the federal government to aim its programs at eliminating the sources of pollution rather than just ameliorating its effects;
- advocated the formation of regional authorities with strong powers to enforce quality standards throughout all of an affected area, so that jurisdictional rivalries and local boundaries do not obstruct pollution control efforts;
- urged the Congress to pass the Air Quality Control Act of 1967 to make clear the federal commitment to end pollution of the atmosphere;
- sponsored the first Lake Erie Pollution Control Conference and initiated the Interstate Conference on the Hudson River and participated in the Raritan Bay Conference on Water Pollution.

TAXES:

Senator Kennedy has proposed a revenue sharing plan by which the states will automatically get a share of increased federal tax revenues that will come as the economy expands. This will ease the burden on local property taxes for state and local functions, such as education, mental health and safety. He has

sponsored legislation to finance social security payments through general revenues rather than through the steadily increasing and regressive payroll tax. He has also exposed, and proposed ways to close, tax loopholes which allow citizens with incomes of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to escape income taxes completely. His tax reforms would stop the practice of "loss farming" by wealthy people who operate farms at a loss to cut their taxes and also reduce oil depletion allowances.

LABOR:

Senator Kennedy has consistently supported legislation beneficial to working people, such as higher minimum wages; federal standards for unemployment compensation payments by the states; repeal of section 14(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to impose "right to work" laws. In addition, he has been the only Senator on the new frontier of worker rights - the fight to protect migrant farm workers.

Senator Kennedy was one of the early supporters of Cesar Chavez in his long and difficult drive to attain fair wages and decent living conditions for agricultural workers in California. He visited Chavez and lent public support and encouragement to his movement as early as March, 1966, when the prospects of success still seemed remote. Senator Kennedy has vigorously supported federal laws to give farm workers the right to bargain collectively and to regulate green-card farm workers so they can not be imported from Mexico to be used as strike breakers.

Senator Kennedy has spoken to California agricultural workers in clear terms:

"We must have a Federal law which gives farm workers the right to engage in collective bargaining, and have it this year. We must have more adequate regulation of green-card workers, to prevent their use as strikebreakers -- and we must have that this year. We must have equal protection of the laws. Those are the words of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The California Labor Code, the Federal Immigration Laws, the Federal Labor Department Regulations -- these are laws which are supposed to protect you. They must be enforced." (Delano, California, March 10, 1967).

AGED:

Senator Kennedy is not satisfied that 25% of people over 65 live below the poverty level. He voted for the 13% increase in social security payments enacted in 1967 but believes that more must be done. He favors a further increase in payments, including a minimum payment for those who qualify for Social Security of \$100 per month for an individual and \$150 for a family. He also supports an automatic cost of living adjustment in benefits and would increase the amount older people can earn without forfeiting benefits.

He is disturbed that only 2% of the OEO budget is allotted to help older people and favors expansion of such programs as Project Find (which employs older people to work with other less fortunate older people), Green Thumbs (which employs older farmers out of work for beautification and conservation programs), and the Foster Grandparents Plan (where older people take care of children in institutions). He also believes that more older people should be employed in such useful projects as Head Start and day care centers.

Senator Kennedy has sponsored legislation to establish an Older Americans Community Service Program and to provide better training to update skills of older workers so they can find jobs.

He would provide federal assistance in constructing more nursing homes and long-term convalescent care facilities and include drug costs in medicaid. He voted to reduce drug costs under medicare by requiring that prescriptions be in generic rather than the more expensive brand names. (His opponent voted against this).

TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS:

Robert Kennedy has vigorously championed free-trade and has opposed tariffs and import quotas by the United States and foreign countries alike. He recognizes the great potential of increased trade with the orient. He has said about our balance of payments problem:

"The way to combat our balance of payments deficit is not to tax Americans' historical right to travel freely, or to hamstring American business activities abroad. We should, instead, be stimulating exports and encouraging more foreigners to visit the United States. We should also be paring down the dollar outflow from our military presence in western Europe. Above all else, of course, settlement of the war in Vietnam would correct the balance of payments deficit and end the current gold crisis." (Adapted from various speeches.)

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT:

Senator Kennedy has advocated international agreements to control nuclear forces and has played a crucial role, first as a member of President Kennedy's Cabinet and then as a Senator, in bringing about major advances in this field. As an advisor to President Kennedy, he was a strong advocate of seeking the original test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. In the Senate, during June, 1965, he was among the first public officials in the nation to urge that the U.S. and Soviet Union negotiate a nuclear proliferation treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to nations that do not already possess them. His speech was widely praised. One colleague, George McGovern, called it "the most significant speech that has been made on the floor of the Senate this session."

Two more of the Senator's proposals -- for the creation of formal territorial zones free of nuclear weapons and for guarantees to non-nuclear powers against nuclear attack -- have been adopted since then by the major powers.

In spite of these gains, Senator Kennedy believes these further steps should be taken:

1. complete the partial test ban treaty by extending it to underground as well as above ground tests;
2. halt and reverse the nuclear arms race by negotiating agreement with the Soviet Union for reduction of both delivery vehicles for offensive nuclear weapons and fissionable material;
3. strengthen and support the International Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator Kennedy believes that the U.S. should reduce its reliance on nuclear weapons as an instrument of national policy. "It is essential," he said on April 13, 1968, "that the two superpowers demonstrate to the world, by concrete example, their determination to turn away from the weapons of absolute destruction." Senator Kennedy believes that cutbacks in nuclear forces would be in the interests of all world powers and would not affect nuclear superiority over China in the foreseeable future.

MIDDLE EAST:

Senator Kennedy's interest in the Middle East goes back to 1947 when he visited Israel as a reporter for the Boston Post. He has always supported the cause of peace in that area and the security and integrity of the state of Israel.

As a member of the Cabinet from 1961 to 1964, he participated in President Kennedy's decisions:

- to appeal personally to the Arab leaders to negotiate a permanent peace with Israel in the Middle East;
- to provide Israel with missiles, radar, and other military assistance necessary for the country's defense;
- to increase development assistance to Israel to a level 50 per cent higher than ever before;
- to help develop and support the plan to use the Jordan waters to irrigate the Negev;
- to oppose the Arab boycott of Israel's goods and discrimination against Americans of Jewish descent by Arab nations.

Senator Kennedy has spoken up many times in the past three years for the following principles:

1. A consistent American policy which makes clear that Israel is here to stay, that it cannot be allowed to be conquered, and that the U.S. stands ready to take whatever steps may become necessary to preserve Israel's existence.
2. American insistence on direct peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.
3. Making available to Israel the weapons necessary to preserve a balance of forces in the region, including jet planes or other weapons now in the possession of Israel's adversaries. In the wake of the June 1967 war, he called on the United States to make fifty Phantom jets available to Israel -- he was the first major public figure to do so.
4. Working with those Arab leaders who have turned away from aggression toward realism. The more advanced Arab states have long since abandoned any overt hostility to Israel and want to live in peace with their neighbors.
5. Helping to create a special UN development fund, for use in the territory occupied after the Six-Day War of 1967, to build schools and hospitals, irrigate the land, and till the farms.
6. Dealing with the basic long-term issues in the area, especially the need for internal development of the Arab nations so that the frustrations of poverty and misery do not endanger peace in the region and in the world.

Senator Kennedy gave a major speech on Israel on May 23, 1967, even as the storm clouds were gathering. He expressed his commitment "to join in a determination that we shall do all that is necessary to ensure that Israel shall not succumb to these threats-- but that she shall continue to survive and prosper in independence and freedom and security." He spoke out in behalf of Israel throughout the crisis, as he had previously done and as he has continued to do since. And on June 8, 1967, while the fighting was still going on, while most of the Arab nations still defied the ceasefire, he told a crowded press conference in the Senate Caucus room that while there was still danger, Israel had won "victories for the ages" and he called for "a genuine and secure peace, a just and lasting peace, for this brave nation of Israel."

LATIN AMERICA:

Senator Kennedy has urged an expanded Alliance for Progress to aid the 230,000,000 people of Latin America to achieve political and economic development. He participated in formulating the program under President Kennedy in 1961, and travelled 12,000 miles throughout the region in 1965 to assess its accomplishments. He has spoken out repeatedly against the sale or provision of unnecessary arms to the nations of Latin America. He has sponsored foreign aid amendments to increase funds for the Alianza, and has advocated increased United States participation in multilateral assistance efforts for Latin America. In a major policy speech on May 9 and 10, 1966, he urged that the United States support more education and land reform, the two vital elements in peaceful social revolution.

He urged that the United States:

1. Increase economic aid, double the amount of capital aid and provide more funds for population control.
2. Furnish incentives for private investment from the United States in Latin American businesses. Such investment is the major source of the technical and technological skills which Latin America needs.
3. Encourage redistribution of land by providing technical assistance, agricultural credit and equipment. The United States should not aid governments that do not work toward the ideal of the Charter of Punta del Este that each man own the land he works.
4. Provide more rural literacy programs, and more financial assistance to Latin American universities, as well as exchange agreements for both students and professors.
5. Furnish only such military assistance to governments as is appropriate to their needs and their level of economic development.

"There is one element of our policy that must be clear," Senator Kennedy stressed: "That we associate ourselves with the aspirations of the Latin American people for a better life -- for justice between men and nations -- for the dignity of freedom and self-sufficiency....For the greatest danger confronting the Alliance for Progress is that its great exhortations to economic progress, to social justice and democracy, may become, in the press of day-to-day demands, no more than words."

He said in a speech to Peruvian students in 1965:

"The responsibility of our time is nothing less than to lead a revolution -- a revolution which will be peaceful if we are wise

enough, human if we care enough; successful if we are fortunate enough -- but a revolution which will come whether we will it or not. We can affect its character; we cannot alter its inevitability. . . America is, after all, the land of becoming -- a land which will never cease to change and grow. We are as we act. We are the children and the heirs of revolutions and we fulfill our destiny only as we advance the struggle which began in Santa Fe in 1580, which continued in Philadelphia in 1776, and which continues today."

CONSUMER PROTECTION:

Senator Kennedy has been a vigorous advocate of the consumer's right to be protected from unsafe products and to be informed by manufacturers and merchants of all the facts about the cost and quality of products offered for sale. To secure these rights, he has done the following:

- His persistent and incisive questioning of major industry witnesses at Senate Auto Safety Hearings in 1965 helped focus the issue for the American people and helped lead to the enactment of the Automobile Safety Act; he has since pressed vigorously for strong enforcement of its provisions.
- He was a sponsor of the Truth-in-Packaging Act enacted in 1967, to assure that the principle of "Let the Buyer Beware" is no longer an excuse for deceptive packaging.
- He testified in favor of a strong Truth-in-Lending Act, which would require all retail stores, as well as banks and credit companies, to tell consumers the true annual interest charge on their purchases.
- He co-sponsored the Meat Inspection Act of 1967 and has spoken out forcefully on the need to assure that all food products are safe and wholesome.
- He has introduced legislation to limit cigarette advertising aimed at young people and to require that cigarette advertising honestly warn of the health hazards created by cigarettes.

Senator Kennedy will continue the fight to win fair treatment for the consumer. He favors:

1. More vigorous action by all levels of government to protect the unwary or uninformed consumer against exploitation by merchants;
2. Stricter requirements of testing and study before new drug products are marketed;

3. More effective regulation of pesticides, to keep harmful substances out of America's food supply;
4. Greater voluntary efforts by industry to regulate advertising and product safety in the public interest.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS:

Robert Kennedy understands that only if our economy is strong can we meet our responsibilities at home and abroad. He knows from eighteen years of public service that our economic policies must reflect our social goals.

While a member of the Cabinet he participated in decisions that have led the nation to unprecedented prosperity.

--by granting tax credits to business for investment in plants and equipment, industrial production was expanded 50 per cent in the first half of this decade.

--by lowering taxes for corporations and individuals in every rate bracket, economic growth was spurred and the standard of living raised dramatically for all.

--by initiating international cooperation, tariff barriers were lowered so that trade among nations could flourish.

Senator Kennedy proposes this program to make our economy sound and strong and able to meet the needs of all of our citizens.

1. Maintain full employment without inflation by coordinating our fiscal, monetary and foreign policies, by assisting worker training programs and facilitating the movement of workers from one skill level to another.
2. Push for a peaceful resolution of the war in Vietnam so that we have adequate resources to rebuild the cities, improve the quality of education, and provide better housing for all our people.
3. Undertake major reform of our tax laws so that all Americans share equitably in the cost of government, and so that we have the revenue necessary to meet the challenges we face.
4. Press for reform of the international monetary system through multilateral action to create a reserve currency that can grow with expanding world trade.
5. Combat the balance of payments deficit by promoting our exports around the world, encouraging foreigners to travel in this country and eliminating unnecessary government expenditures abroad.

6. Encourage investment by American industry in the less developed countries of the world -- investment that assists the economic growth of other lands and brings a fair return of income back to our economy.
7. Enlist the resources of private enterprise in the effort to meet the needs of 30 million Americans living in poverty -- by granting tax benefits to companies that provide jobs for men without work and build housing where it is most needed.
8. Adopt federal programs which will utilize the skills and problem-solving techniques of private science and technology in solving public problems.
9. Provide a steady flow of funds for home financing -- so that shifts in the costs of credit do not disrupt activity in housing construction.
10. Institute a revenue sharing program for returning tax revenue to local communities so that needed services can be financed efficiently and necessary decisions can be made at the local level without undue Federal red tape.
11. Restore the strength of the dollar and regain the confidence of the world financial community by making our economy competitive around the world -- by encouraging research in new products and new techniques, by improving productivity of workers, by adjusting government policy to attain greater economic stability.

AGRICULTURE:

Senator Kennedy's State of New York is similar to California in that, while primarily urbanized, it has important agricultural interests (New York is the third largest dairy state in the country). Senator Kennedy has therefore been active in promoting the welfare of farmers and supporting measures to insure a fair price for their produce. He has worked closely with the School of Agriculture at Cornell to obtain federal assistance and foster cooperative efforts with the Department of Agriculture to improve farming methods in New York.

Senator Kennedy has said about the farm problem:

"No sector of the American economy, no group of Americans, has made greater contributions to our strength, our national prosperity, or the health and amenity of our lives, than the American farmer. But farm income per farm family is over 50% below the income of the rest of the country -- just as it was 20 years ago. To remedy this we should encourage more -- not less -- farm production. With 20% of all Americans still subsisting in inadequate diets, and starvation rampant in many areas of the world, we should

have a farm policy which encourages maximum production and pays farmers a fair price for their produce. All Americans must realize that farm income can rise without increasing consumer costs through the kind of government programs which would insure reasonable credit, open up new market opportunities, and decrease the bargaining disparity between individual farmers and large food manufacturers and retailers." (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, March 13, 1967)

Engie Mathews
C.B.

CITIZENS FOR BATARA

REMARKS BY CARLOS A. BATARA IN WITHDRAWING HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE FIRST SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

* * * * *

To run or not to run? Given the political circumstances of 1984, this question is not easily answered.

At first glance, the step from community activist to political candidate appears natural. A thorough analysis, however, reveals that such a move, taken in 1984, might produce negative rather than positive consequences. For if each of you were to donate your time and money for me, that would reduce the available resources for the larger campaigns.

Ambition should not be blind. Unable to reconcile the competing demands between seeking public office and developing an impoverished community's political voice, I choose the latter. The prospect of becoming San Diego's first Hispanic County Supervisor is exciting. But it is more honorable to ensure that my efforts assist less fortunate individuals.

Nonetheless, I realize that our local County government needs an overhaul. As it stands now, career politicians have placed our county into a state of chaos and confusion. At a crossroad, perhaps more today than ever, there is undeniable need for firm yet creative leadership by our County Supervisors.

Yet nowhere is this leadership to be currently found. Of the two major candidates, one is past his prime and the other seeks an office beyond his apparent abilities. One does much for his friends, little for his district; the other wishes to desert his troubled city.

We need leadership. More and more, I am starting to believe that low voter participation reflects widespread disillusionment with the available candidates. In this age of great economic and social transition, however, citizens should not withdraw from

"more"

BATARA ANNOUNCEMENT
"ADD ONE"

the political process; rather, citizens must demand quality, not minimum performances, from their elected officials.

This phenomenon of diminished expectations must be eradicated. By withdrawing from the First Supervisorial contest, I can once again fully commit myself to this task. I reaffirm my pledge to resurrect the voice of the voiceless, the disillusioned, and the disenfranchised. As most of you know, my role with MAPA has always been philosophical as well as political, my scope humanitarian not just Hispanic. If we can just use our energies to help those at the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder, our actions will produce positive spill-over benefits for all classes of American society. In the context of the First District election, then, we must impose leadership qualities upon the hopefuls by forcing them to address those issues which critically affect our South Bay.

For instance, the candidates must learn that County government does not operate in a political vacuum. The candidates should review the present sewage crisis in detail and with concern, and not merely as a campaign issue. They should neither overglorify nor underestimate their role in solving this problem. And from this crisis, they might learn to better handle other U.S.-Mexico issues which directly affect the South Bay, such as currency devaluations and immigration. Leadership at least attempts to lead.

Secondly, geographical parity between the northern and southern parts of San Diego County must be pursued. There is no sound reason that the South Bay should be overlooked by the local political and business establishments. In fact, the South Bay should be recognized for its unique attributes. In this regard, the economic strengthening of areas such as West Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, San Ysidro, and National City should become an immediate priority. And larger undertakings such as Otay Mesa must be developed in such a fashion that it compliments and improves the older areas of the South Bay.

Finally, our candidates should not neglect basic human needs nor fail to listen to common persons. During these days of fiscal restraint, care must be exercised not to arbitrarily dismantle programs that service the essential needs of the elderly, the handicapped and other low-income persons. With regards to planning groups and community

BATARA ANNOUNCEMENT

"ADD TWO"

associations, the candidates need to improve communication. Zoning changes in Bonita and projects like SANDER should not be pursued over the desires of area residents, unless absolutely mandatory. In similar vein, no future developments in the South Bay should preclude the adequate preservation of our natural environment. Moreover, our candidates should attempt to improve the level of county health care and revamp our criminal justice system. All of these are South Bay concerns, which our next County Supervisor should address. It is better to try and fail, then not to attempt at all.

I am obviously not impressed by either major candidate. Their past records of performance over the past few years are almost non-existent. And their endorsement of the recent San Diego City Convention Center ballot proposition illustrated their inability to grasp subtle detail. Or worse.

Still, I am committed to improving the quality of living in the South Bay. For this reason I am hopeful that, with your continued active support, we can bring these and other issues into the public's consciousness. Likewise, with your support, we should be able to determine the outcome, especially in a close election.

So let us go forward after tonight with a clearer picture of the tasks before us. And let us remember the words of the wiseman who noted, "Leadership is action---not position."

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Martinez, 77

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KENNEDY

California

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PRECINCT
CAMPAIGN

Martinez, Elvia

2240 L Ave. 474-3406

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SUMMARY OF VOTING AND CHALLENGE PROCEDURES

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Your job is to make sure that voting is conducted in an orderly manner and all legally qualified voters are allowed to vote without harassment or embarrassment.

1. The polls are open for voting from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. and are open to the public both during the voting and while ballots are being counted.
2. A VOTER WHO MAKES A MISTAKE ON HIS BALLOT MAY TURN IT IN, HAVE IT VOIDED AND RECEIVE A NEW BALLOT.
3. A person who is blind or otherwise disabled may have assistance and be accompanied into the voting booth. In every other case the voter must go into the booth alone.
4. There can be no campaigning of any kind within 100 feet of the polling place. Allow no one to do so and do none yourself. Conduct yourself courteously at all times.
5. In case of trouble or violations of any kind, after protesting to the Precinct Board, call your local Headquarters or the Kennedy for President Headquarters—937-6300.
6. From 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. the names of those who have voted must, by law, be marked off hourly on the publicly posted Index. After 4 P.M., the mark-offs should continue and you should request that it be done often.

CHALLENGES

1. A challenge is a charge that a person is not legally qualified to vote and therefore should not be given a ballot.
2. Neither you nor anyone else should challenge anyone unless absolutely sure that the voter is not qualified to vote.
3. Challenges must be made in front of the Precinct Board prior to the comparison of signatures by the Board member.
4. **A REGISTERED VOTER CANNOT BE CHALLENGED FOR LITERACY. THAT TYPE OF CHALLENGE MUST BE MADE**

BEFORE ELECTION DAY. The fact that a person is listed as a registered voter with an affidavit in the Register of the Precinct Board means that by law he can only be challenged if:

- (a) He is not the person he claims to be;
 - (b) He has not been a U.S. citizen for 90 days before the election;
 - (c) He has not been a resident of California for one year, the county for 90 days (i.e., on or before March 6, 1968), and the precinct for 54 days (i.e., on or before April 11, 1968), prior to the election;
 - (d) He has already voted;
 - (e) He has been convicted of a felony, or of embezzlement, or misappropriation of public money.
5. Mass challenges that interfere with orderly voting are illegal in themselves. If any person attempts this, protest immediately to the Precinct Board, get his name if possible, and call your local Headquarters. If the Precinct Board or any individual has a list of people to be challenged, call your local Headquarters immediately. The Registrar of Voters has ordered Precinct Boards to disregard such lists.

CHECK LIST ON CHALLENGES

1. Only a person who can prove he is a registered voter in the County may challenge a voter. Demand proof from him.
2. Challenges can only be requested through a member of the Precinct Board. To directly challenge or question a voter is a crime. There can be no challenges or questions of voters outside the polling place, such as persons walking up to the polling place or standing in line. In case of violations, protest immediately to the Board and then call Headquarters.
3. Challenges can only be made after the voter signs his name and address in the Roster. It is too late to challenge once the voter's signature has been compared with that in the Register.

KENNEDY GET-OUT-THE-VOTE INSTRUCTIONS

May 18th to June 3rd. Determine those Democrats who will vote for Kennedy, or who are tending toward voting for Kennedy on Election Day. Use the procedures prescribed in the campaign manual.

Election Eve. Cross off your walking sheet, all Democrats who are still undecided, or supporting another candidate.

ELECTION DAY

1. Go to the polling place of the precinct assigned to you.
2. Introduce yourself to the Inspector. Explain that you are helping to get out the vote and will be using the "Index of Register to Voters" (posted outside the polling place). Most Election Boards are willing to help you get a large vote turnout.
3. "Index of Register of Voters".
All registered voters' names are listed on the Index in street order. The names of those who have voted are crossed off by the Inspector until 4:00 P.M. After 4:00 P.M., you can keep your records up-to-date by checking with the signature book inside the polling place.
Your walking sheets have Democrats ("D") only, do not concern yourself with voters of other parties.
4. Cross off your list every Kennedy Democrat who has already voted.

5. Using your walking sheet, call at the home of each Kennedy voter who has not voted.
If the Kennedy voter is home, use the approach that fits your personality, but be sure to include:
 - a. The importance of his vote.
 - b. Offer them rides to the polls, baby sitters, etc.
 - c. Give them the polling place address, if needed.
If he is not at home, make a note on your walking sheet that no one was home and return later.
6. After you have finished calling on all Kennedy voters, return to the polling place. Cross off your list the Kennedy voters who have voted since your first visit.
7. Go after this smaller list again and again until you have every possible Kennedy vote. Late in the afternoon use telephone to get out those who have not voted.
8. When you are finished, or the polls close, please return this kit to headquarters.
9. IF YOU ENCOUNTER ANY PROBLEMS, call the headquarters immediately.

FOR RIDES, BABY SITTERS, OR PROBLEMS:
CALL THIS HEADQUARTERS _____

YOUR PRECINCT POLLING PLACE ADDRESS IS:

FAMILY RM. 1436 IDAHO AV.

VOTER INFORMATION

ABSENTEE BALLOTS

If a voter expects to be unable to vote in person, he may apply in person or by writing to the Registrar of Voters for an absentee ballot.

The letter must include:

- a. The reason for the request
- b. Home address
- c. Address to which the absentee ballot is to be sent.

He must be sure that the letter is signed the same way he signed when he registered. If husband and wife want an absentee ballot, both must sign the request.

The request must be received by the Registrar's office no later than MAY 28th. The voted ballot must be received by the Registrar no later than 5:00 P.M. JUNE 3rd.

For the voter's convenience, local headquarters should provide the precinct walker with an Absentee Ballot Request Form.

SERVICEMEN'S ABSENTEE BALLOTS

To obtain an absentee ballot, the serviceman must ask for Federal application form #76 from the elections services officer in his command. This application must be filled in, signed by him and mailed to the Registrar of Voters. The Registrar accepts requests until 7 days before the election (MAY 28).

Ballots are sent airmail to servicemen and must be returned to the Registrar before 5 P.M. JUNE 3rd.

Servicemen and their dependents may register by requesting an affidavit from the Registrar of Voters. Any officer may administer the oath, acting as a Deputy Registrar and sign the affidavit. If necessary, the affidavit for registration at the same time as the request for an absentee ballot.

HOSPITAL BALLOTS

If a Kennedy voter is unfortunate enough to be in the hospital between May 29th and June 4th, he may obtain a "HOSPITAL APPLICATION" for "ABSENT VOTER BALLOT." The local headquarters will have a supply of these forms.

VOTERS ON THE MOVE

A person moving after April 11, 1968, may vote from his former address if registered from that address. He may vote in person or by absentee ballot.

Persons moving PRIOR to April 11, 1968, will not be eligible to apply for and receive an Absent Voters Ballot unless they have re-registered at their new address.

RIDE AND BABY SITTER REQUESTS

Fulfilling requests for voters who need a ride to the polls or a baby sitter for their children while they vote requires close coordination between the precinct worker and the local headquarters.

Such requests made prior to election day should be submitted to the local headquarters on the 'Ride and Sitter' form as soon as possible. The local headquarters must have a team of drivers and sitters ready to go on election day. On the day before the election, the headquarters should call the voter and arrange a convenient time for the voter to go to the polls.

On election day, the precinct worker calls in to the local headquarters, the name, address and phone number of the voter who requires these services. For the quickest results, ask the voter if you may use his phone to make the arrangements.

Kennedy



Kennedy For President • 2200 L Street, Washington, D.C. • Chairman: Joseph Gargan

KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT

1968 CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION

This certifies that:

.....
is my official precinct volunteer for Precinct.....
in the County of.....

Robert Kennedy
U. S. SENATOR

